LETERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1855. ut. Hunter and the Brig Bainbridge-Insubor

dination Details of the Affair, &c.
We telegraphed you last night that Lieut. Comlanding Hunter, of the United States brig Bainridge, just arrived at New York, had come home ridge, just arrived at New York, had come home a violation of the orders of Commodore Satter, and ast the Secretary of the Navy intended to order a fart martial to be convened for his trial. It is now elleved the President will order his name to be truck from the naval list without going through he form of a trial, as the evidence against him, by is own admission, is deemed sufficient to justify he most rigorous measures.

It appears that when the difficulties in Paraguay rose, in consequence of President Lonez with-

It appears that when the difficulties in Paraguay rose, in consequence of President Lopez withrawing the exequatur from the American Vice lonsul Hopkins, at Assumption, as well as other-ties invading the rights of American citizens here, Com. Salter sent Lieut. Page in the surveying teamer Water Witch to adjust matters, which he did a highly satisfastory manner. Lieut. "Alvarado" dunter took offence at this, and at once wrote to the Secretary of the Navy comil kining of the control of the Commodore, on the ground that he (Hunter) hould have been selected as the proper person to votes: the honor and interests of the United States. The first offence he took was at the failure of Commodore Salter to send him in the Bainbridge to the Paikland Isands to adjust the difficulties there, for the compromise the interests of the country.

In this letter to the Secretary he says that he Hunter) "should have been employed where these ifficulties prevailed; whereas I am sent to oralize where I to difficulties prevailed; whereas I am sent to oralize where I to difficulties prevailed; whereas I am sent to oralize where I to difficulties prevailed; whereas I am sent to oralize where I to difficulties prevailed; whereas I am sent to oralize where I to difficulties prevailed; whereas I am sent to oralize where I to difficulties prevailed; whereas I am sent to oralize where I to difficulties prevailed; whereas I am sent to oralize where I to difficulties prevailed; whereas I am sent to oralize where I to difficulties prevailed; whereas I am sent to oralize where I to difficulties prevailed; whereas I am sent to oralize where I to difficulties prevailed; whereas I am sent to oralize where I to difficulties prevailed; whereas I am sent to oralize where I to difficulties prevailed; whereas I am sent to oralize where I to difficulties prevailed; whereas I am sent to oralize where I to difficulties prevailed; whereas I am sent to oralize where I to difficulties prevailed; whereas I am sent to oralize where I to difficulties in I to the

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1855. The Senatorial Election in New York and Gubernatorial Election in Virginia.

Having a few spare moments to myself, I thought hey could not be better improved than devoting them to you in a short gossiping letter about mat-

irem so you in a short gossiping letter about mat-iers and things in general.

First, then, the politicians here are all agog re-specting the fate of Seward in your State, and that of Wise in Old Virginia. of Wise in Old Virginia. Speculations are rife as to the probable result of both. Seward's election the probable result of both. Seward's election as United States Senator is sure to elect Wise as Governo; say they, and thus reason among themselves. If Seward is elected, the State of New York has doubly repealed Know Nothingism—at the last election, and by the voice of the representatives of the people in assembly convened; and no matter how much Seward may be tinctured with free sollism, the whigs of old Virginia will rally to a may in support of Wise, if for no other purpose than opposition to the Know Nothings. But how do they anticipate producing this result? Why, the whigs in Virginia are not to nominate a ticket, and all the jogs—Trey, Blanche, and Sweetheart—of the political kennel are to be let loose in the Old Dominion, each dog of each party to return to his vomit, and stump the State for Wise; they believing that such a course will eventuate in success. No money, persuasion, false voting, or stump oratory will be withheld to make this ever democratic State remain so, and to defeat this unchrustian, persecuting party to be know Nothings. But say you, how is Sevard to be elected as United States Senator, with a dedied majority against him, and when his most sanguine friends tremble at the result? And what can Seward or his friends gain by assisting in the election of Henry A. Wise? Or what assistance would Seward's election lend to that of Wise? Let me tell you in the first place how Seward is to be elected. We all know the opinions of the administration, and a majority of both houses of Congress, in relation to the Know Nothings—they would stoop to any political colonery—elevate the noisiest brawing abolitionist to power if they were certain it would assist in destroying this heard of, but never seen party; and in order to strike a decisive blow in the State of New York, arrangements have been made and a treaty signed between Seward and the democratic politicism, that several members claimed the string would select in lend to that of Wise? No whig candidate would be in the field; their best men woul United States Senator is sure to elect Wise as Governo , say they, and thus reason among them-

their signatures.

On my arrival here I found Tom Dunlap, of the Pewter Mug, Col. Daniel E. Delavan, and Alderman John Kelly, but they vamosed the ranche last Sunday aftern

CORRESPONDENCE OF OTHER PAPERS.

orrespondence of the Courier and Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1855.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1855.

The Kinney Expedition.

I have reliable information that if the Kinney expedition attempts to depart it will be stopped by the interference of the government. A proclamation will be issued, declaring it to be a military organization for the invasion of a frierdly State.

zation for the invasion of a frier dly State.

[Correspondence of Post.]

Washington, Jan. 24, 1855.

Government Digging Wetts—Reason for Soulé's Recall—Soulé's Contumacy.

A resolution of inquiry, effered by Mr. Edgerton and passed by the House on the 23d, relative to the militery depredations on the lands of the Kanzas Indians, which were exposed some weeks since in the Evening Post, will result, unless I am misinformed, in some astounding disclosures of official abuses and neglect.

military depreciations on the lands of the Kanzas Indians, which were exposed some weeks since in the Evening Post, will result, unless I am misinformed, in some astounding disclosures of official abuses and neglect.

The resolution referred to calls upon the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to Congress what steps have been taken to carry out the treaty with the Delaware Indians of May 6, 1854, as far as relates to lands ceded in trust to the United States—what trespasses have been committed upon the Indian lands, or whether there was any unlawful occupation of the same—what particlosition army officers have had in such illegal proceedings—whether they have speculated in Indian lands—whether any complaints have been made that the army there does not respond to the proper demands of the Interior Department; also, whether any official complaints have been made egainst the Commisioner of Indian Affairs, and what. The rescription concludes with a request for all information connected with the subject which the Secretary may be able to procure.

There seems to exist a slogular reductance on the part of the government to shed light upon the topics above mentioned, but the facts and rumors with have lately transpired go far to account for it. The five hundred thousand acres, ceded by the Delawares to the United States, were ceded solely on condition that they should be sold at public austion, and the proceeds returned to the owners. The value of these ands, which are the most fertile, and in all respects to the United States, were ceded solely on condition that they should be sold at public austion, and their present uncultivated condition, one hundred dollars an acre, and they would readily bring that price at public sale. Now, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Colonel Manypenny, as charged in a do-ument, and exception to the most effective and in all respects to occupy and speculate in the lands thus worse, is believed to have powed it.

These gentlemen have replied to the charges by letters to Secretary D

before the expiration of his term on the fourth of March next, certainly not before Congress has taken some action upon the bill which he has in charge for the relief of Texan creditors. Bo, at least, I am informed by one of those who are applying for the insemnity. With regard to Mr. Breckenridge's predecessor in the ministry to Spain, it is pretty well ascertained, that previously to his departure from Madrid to attend the Ostend conference, he received a despatch from the State department, which he has ever since neglected, or refused to deliver. That his sond Mr. Soule's other official indiscretions led to his recall, "at his own request," as the phrase is, there can be but little doubt. The reason for his contumacy is objectured, on good grounds, to be, that the despatches from the administration did not sufficiently harmonize with the bellicose policy which he is obarged with having adopted on his individual responsibility.

[Coarespondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1855.

New Naval Organization Bill—The Foreign Pauper Evil.

The committee on naval affairs of the Senate have matured a very excellent bill for the establishment of what has been called the relied list of officers. The bill is so framed as to render retirement from actual service acceptable, and in no way derogatory, to an officer. The service is to be divided into two lists—the active and the reserved list. Taose claced on the reserve list are liable to be recalled into the service, but in the trank with which they resire. They go upon the reserve list with the same pay that they may receive on leave, or on furlough, or in whatever may be their situation at the time of retirement. A Board is to be constituted, of course, for the purpose of deciding questions arising up in propositions for placing an officer on the reserve list.

The tataements made by Senator Cooper of the purpose of deciding questions arising up a propositions for placing an officer on the reserve list.

for the purpose of deciding questions arising up in propositions for placing an officer on the reserve list.

The statements made by Senator Cooper of the number of persons of foreign birth who fill our pourhouses and prisons in the several States, surprised many who had not adverted to the facts. But it is perfectly true, as Senator Weller remarked, that the States have the remedy in their hands, and the Legislature of New York is now engaged in taking measures for the prevention of the landing of a cargo of convicts shipped for New York by the authorities of Genoa. Other States will take the sams course for the correction of the evil in future.

go of convicts shipped for New York by the authorities of Genoa. Other States will take the same course for the correction of the evil in future.

[Correspondence of the North American.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1855.

The Senatorial Know Nothing Caucus—Indicat Troubles and Land Speculations—The Tariff—Cel. Kinnev's Expedition.

The result of the adjourned anti Know Nothing caucus was very insignificant. It was found that nothing could be done, and nothing of interest or consequence was done or attempted. Brown and Adams, of Mississippi; Houston and Rusk, of Texas; Clay and Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, repudiated the whole proceeding as a democratic party movement from the beginning. They protested against it, because it was a foolish divergence from the party record, and a seeking after new issues. They also opposed it for the more practical and substantial reason that they approve of the objects of the Know Nothing organization, though they do not choose to commit thems-lives openly to the measures adopted for effecting them. Mr. Dunglas, on this occasion, though the expedient to take no part in the agitation. Having accomplished the mischlef to which he devoted his powers last year, he turns conservative, and rests upon his lartels. It was, after some vague and discursive debate as to the policy of noticing the extraordinary preva'ence of the Know No hing element in both parties, judiciously resolved to watch the progress of the stream, without vainly seeking to divert the current.

The Benate discussed at length the proposition to raise three thousand volunteers for the defence of the frontiers sgainst lindian depredations. That bill is a really important measure, and will serve a good purpose in hastening the disintegration of the democratic party. It will receive harder blows from the members of the majority in both houses than from the opposition. Mr. Especton's resolution, yesterday adopted, is one of the means chosen to compel its abanconment or secure its defeat. This contact was forwarded for revision, as r

ing the lands of the Indians, whom it was his daty to protect from frand and encroachment in every form.

2 be Department of the Interior, through the Con missioner of the Land Office, complains very seriously that army officers at Fort Leavenworth have con hived at, and assisted in, these speculations in Ir dian lands, thus seriously in juring the Indians, and introducing disorder and violence into the Territory. Secretary Davis, it is stated, has sand the course of the officers, and thereby added to the embarrassments resulting from the missondaded of the cluthana. The conviction seems to be almost universal in the House, that the indian disturbances threatened along the line of emigration to California and Oregon are attributable altogether to the mismangement of government officials, and the absence of a suitable force of regular troops, properly disposed along the route. Congress will tolerate no scheme of extermination as a remedy for Indian hostilities.

It is expected that on Monday next the Committee of Ways and Means will report a tariff bill whith they have bad on the anvil for some weeks. Its modifications from the bill of last year are not important, and the prospect of a tion on the subject is so alight that an analysis of the embryo is hardly worth the trouble of making it, or the space required for its publication.

Col. Kinney states that one of the vessels of the Central American expedition will be ready to sail from Baltimore on Friday, with a hundred emigrants. If it attempt to clear with the arms and warthe munitions which, it is understood, have been provided for the use of the adventurers, the vessel will be seized. It may be thought extraordinary that this extreme course should be taken, after the very obvious encouragement which has been extraordinary than the first and the product of the course should be taken, after the very obvious encouragement which has been ex-

will be seized. It may be thought extraordinary that this extreme course should be taken, after the very obvious encouragement which has been extended to the enterprise by the letters of the Sccretary of State and the articles of the offi ial gazette; but it must be remembered that this is a very extraordinary administration, and that its strongest characteristic is its isolities in changing its mind and reversing its policy.

ALEXIS.

Our Pennsylvania Correspon

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24, 1855.
The Senate of Pennsylvania - The House of Represen tatives. The Election of United States Senator.

I arrived at this place last evening, and this morning, for the first time in my life, visited the Capitol of Pennsylvania. The Legislature is now in session The Senate is nearly equally divided in politics, but the House of Representatives is composed of a large majority of the American Orders. The President of the Senate is a democrat, and appears to be a mild. unostentations man, by the name of Heister; and is, I believe, a descendant of Joseph Heister, formerly Governor of the State. The Senate is composed of I believe, a descendant of Joseph Heister, formerly Governor of the State. The Senate is composed of thirty-three members, and were engaged in the discussion of a bill amendatory of the laws against bribery. Although this was an important bill, yet the discussion was tame and uninteresting, the speakers displaying neither talent nor research. In the Bouse of Representatives, composed of one hurdred members, the presiding officer is Henry K. Strong, of the city of Philadelphis, well known throughout the country as one of the most intelligent men in Pennsylvania. He was elected Speaker by the largest voice ever given in that body, in a contact of the popular branch of the Leg slature with dignity and energy. The House appears to contain much more able men than the Senate, the new element in politics bringing before the public a new and better class of men.

Since the inauguration of the new Governor the all-absorbing topic here is the election of United States Senator in the place of James Cooper, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March next. The election is to take place on the 13th of February. It is impossible to tell who will be the choice of the Legislatore. There are a number of candidates whose pretensions are urged here by their friends: but as zear as I can find out, no one of them can unite the votes of the majority. There are James Cooper, William F. Johnsvon, Simes n Cameron, William Larimer, Andrew G. Curtin, the present Sicretary of State: Thacdeus Stevens, Professor Tiffanay, Robert T. Coorad, David Jayae, and Henry K. Strong, the Speaker of the House.

TEMPERANCE IN INDIANA .- The B cockville Ame TEMPERANCE IN INDIANA.—The B-cokville American says that a few days ago, a committee of six of the ladies of Brookville waited on every liquor seller in the place, with a polition to quit the business. They say in their petition that " the business is in direct opposition to the laws of God and all good municipal laws, and in opposition to the will of this community; that it is the rainer of our busbands, sons, fathers and brothers," and trey, therefore, humbly pray that it will be stopped. For fear entreaties might not be of any avail, they append the following:—

treaties might not be of any avail, they appear and following:

"Sin.—We come to you as weak and defenceless women, but our wrongs and our injuries make our weakness strength; and unless this our prayer be heard," there is not a thing under high Heaven, the world around, our will mastereth not."

This petition is signed by two hundred and forty-eight ladies of Brookville, whose names are published in full by the American. With such a coroe backing up such a determination, the liquor sellers may find it for their advantage to quit.

Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, Jan. 27, 1855.

The Election of Gen. Wilson—Will the Senat Concur?-Passage of the Amendments to the Constitution-The Old Abolitionists and their Constitution—The Old Abolitionists and their Meeting—Removal of Sherifs—The Attorney General—Meeting of the Harvard College Board of Overseers—Mr. E. G. Loring—Mr. Emerson's Lecture on Slavery, and Hit at the Know Nethings—New Hampshire—The Peace News—Letter from St. Petersburg—The Storm, &c.

The election of Gen. Wilson to the office of United

The election of Gen. Wilson to the office of United States Senator, by a vote of 234 to 130, only shows how determined were the members of the House to adhere to nominations regularly mads. Had he been defeated, after receiving the nomination by a declaive majority of the representances in caucus assembled, the new party would have gone to pieces quite as rapidly as it was improvised. It would have been clear that there was no cement in it—that it was blown about by every breeze that chanced to arise, and that it would be dangerous for any man to trust his fortunes in its keeping. If one nominee to trust his fortunes in its keeping. If one nominee could be killed off because of his having been a free soiler, the next day might see the batchery of an innocent for his previous whiggery, or democracy, or some other equally great crime of opinion. Gim. Wilson is far from owing his election to the free soilers in the House. Not only are they not able to elect any man to office, unaided, but they cid not all vote for him. There are 150 free soilers in that bedy, and of there at least 30 either voted against him or did not vote, so that he received 114 votes, and perhaps more, from gentlemen who up to last year had acted with either the whig or the demociatic party. It is pretty safe to say that he re-ceived 65 democratic votes, and nearly 50 from whigs. His election, therefore, cannot be called a free soil triumph. As several score of democrats voted to make Mr. Sumner United States Senator, so have almost as many democrats, four years later, voted to give him General Wilson as a colleague. The election of neither gentleman can be called a free soil victory, unless it be assumed that the free sciers are such shrewd fellows that they are more than a match for any odds. The "sectional" tude of Massachusetts in the Senate, therefore, about which the Boston Post is so very "lemoncholy," has been the work of its own party quite as much as of any other sort of men. Gen. Pierce, in the summer of 1850, approved of the coalition of Massachusetts democrate and free sollers, one of the re-sults of which was Mr. Sumner's election; and when he knew that the Legislature to be shosen would have to make choice of some one as Senator, to su ceed Mr. Webster. Of the 47,000 men who voted, in Massachusetts, for the Pierce electoral ticket, 40,000 approved of Mr. Sumner's election. The democratic element is large in the coalition that has just made choice of Gen. Wilson. It is well to keep these facts in mind, just to offset the cent about "sectionalism" from overgorged govern-ment officers, whose attachment to the Union becomes strong as gold can make it on each of the four

quarter days of the year.

The opponents of General Wilson do not, as yet, give up the fight. They are intriguing, coaxing, driving, and using all manner of means with Senators to get them to assume an attitude of hostility to the Representatives. The general opinion is that they cannot succeed, and that the Senate will concur with the House. What else can it do with safety? If the Senate really be hostile to the House's candidate, it should have taken the initiative against him, and so have placed that body in a bad position. Were it to op-pose him now, after almost two thirds of the House have voted for him, its course would be regarded as factious by every parly in the State. There is no man for whom the Senate could vote who would have any chance o "harmonizing the party" so well as Gen. Wilson. Mr. Hoar has been named, and so has his son, now one of the Justices of the Common Pleas Court.

one of the Justices of the Common Pleas Court. These gentlemen have talent and character, but they do not belong to the American party; and, beside, they are such conservatives that, if they had lived in 1493, they would have waylaid Christopher Columbus on his return from America, and had him and his crews drowned, rather than have had received geographical ideas disturbed by the promagation of the great fact that a new world lay beyond the waste of waters. Such mee are not for this goahead age. According to the existing indications, Gan. Wilson is to be the man, in spite of Gen. Davelex and his "long sword, saddle, and bridle," as chakespears or Emerson has it.

The Know Nothings are doing one piece of business for the whigs quite as well as the whigs could have done it for themselves. The Senate took up the amendments to the consutution passed by the last Legislature, vesterday, and adopted them. It now only remains for the House to concur by a two-thirds vote, and these amendments can be submitted to the people at an early day. If adopted by them, the Legislature can masse the Representative and Senatorial districts that will be required, and our rext election will be held under a new system. The Governor will then be chosen, as will be all other efficers, by a plurality of votes, which will be a great help to the Know Nothings; for it is scarcely possible that they should not be a plurality, at them quarrel as they may, or experience ould not be a to them quarrel as they may, or experience losses of even a serious character. I suspect that this consideration had quite as much weight with the Senare as anything eise. It is supposed that the House will send the amendments through with the same rushing haste as characterized the action of the Senate.

same roshing haste as characterized the senate.

The House seems to have a very queer set of officers. Its clerk is one of the editors of the Pittsfield Logic, and amoses himself by denouncing turough the columns of that whig paper, the election of Geteral Wilson to the United States Senate. These denunciations are confined mostly to the whig papers, and to the abolition meetings. The old time ab littion party have hat a "protracted meeting" here this week, at which the ultras were busy in letting off their wordy gas. The two men most deting off their wordy gas.

denunciations are confined mostly to the whilg papers, and to the abelium meetings. The old mash littin parity have hat a "protracted meeting" here this week, at which the ultras were busy in letting off their wordy gar. The two men most denounced were Charles Summer and Henry Wilson, whom they ba'e'ar worse than they do either elevery or slavebolders. Mr. Garrison made a warm ver all assault on Mr. F. Douglas, whom he dislikes much more than he does Senator Douglas. The opinion was expressed by some speakers that non-resistance was a bumburg, which excited the flerce wrath of the non-resistants. Mrs. Abby Kelley said she did not agree with her husband in the opinion that a fugitive slave could not be seized in Worcester, and should not be surprised to hear that one had been seized there within six weeks. Our abbitionists are very much like the Cameronians of Scotland, being equally flerce, and equally impressed with a behef in their own exceeding goodness, and in the intense wickedness of everybody else. It is a great consolation to them that everybody is to be damaed but themselves.

The work of reform—of true reform—has been commenced: the Governor having displaced two gentlemen in the West—the Sheriff and Register of Hamp shire. This is a small instalment on a great payment that is to be made, and which can't be repudised. The American party has fewer office seekers in it than might have been expected in so great a body, composed, to a certain extent, of new men; but it is not altogether without them, and it ought not to be, so that other parties may be kept in countenance. The name of Mr. John Charke, of B ston, has been mentioned in connection with the office of sheriff of Suffolk, now so weil filled by Mr. Evereth. To Mr. Clarke belongs the honor of having done that work in the American State Convention which can'd Governor Gardner's monimation, or rather he as a man upon whom we can all unite!" The ment is a man appending the effect of the labors of Clarke may be the and of president for a candidate! He

accept the the Excellency refused to accept the Governor, but the Excellency refused to accept the two results in very decided and complimentary terms. It is made that the Governor feels, and deplores the want of high talent in his party. If this bet us, it is amazingly complimentary for the elathy and odd the many that he had not be the third the resistance of the board, seeing that he is "nothing but a meeting in the Senate chamber, on the afternoon of the 52th. Mr. Benchley, President of the Senate, President of the Senate, President and the Senate of the board, seeing that he is "nothing but a mechanic," One mechanic has just been decided to the presides, and presides well too, over the collaborations of the board, seeing that he is "nothing but a mechanic," One mechanic has just been decided to the presides, and presides well too, over the collaborations of the board, seeing that he is "nothing but a mechanic of the president of the concernation o

Scandal in the Jew's esteem, and folly to the Greek Scandal in the Jew's estem, and folly to the Greek.

I can only compare the Russian letters to those queer characters in the almanac which used to excite my wonder. There are here no post office ante rooms, no lounging corners, no barrooms, where inquiring minds ever congregate to make transactions and mutual exchanges in the commodity of 'what's going on?' Come from what quarter it may, intelligence upon war matters and other affairs is here so unreliable and suspicious, that it will not do to trust any reports.'

The storm was very severe yesterday in and around Boston, and if it had only lasted a dozen hours looper it would have done creat to the climate and the season; but we were doomed to disappointment, as it could not held out much beyond half a day.

ALGOMA.

Our Connecticut Correspondence.

HARTPORD, Jan. 25, 1855.

State Politics—The Democratic State Convention— The Party Papers -- Prospects of "Sam," &c., &c.

The democrats have called their State convention to meet at New Haven the 14th of February. Let no one suppose from this that the seaders expect to do anything this spring; they must go through the custo-

mary formalities to save appearances.

The old ticket will undoubtedly be renominated if they can be induced to stand—if they do not we have plenty of burning and shining lights that have been too long hid-John Cotton Smith, of Sharon; Nonh A. Phelps, of Middletown; Thomas Cowles, of Farmington; S. H. Huntington, of Hartford, together with any quantity of lesser lights, would be abundantly satisfied to be even candidates for Gov-

Many of the democracy are anxious General James 2. Frait, our present member of Congress, and, in fact, the "sheel norse" of democracy in the State, should consent to run; he, however, will pro-belly our for his present position, and will get a

State, stould consent to run; he, however, will probebly run for his present position, and will get a strong vote.

The organs of the party in this State grind very discordant music. The Times, it is understood, is now under the control of Gidson Welles, who was its editor years ago. He and John M. Niles are beson frience; both went in for Martin Van Baren and the Boffalo platform. This accounts for its active heads where and hard of the administration generally.

The Register of New Haven, the Aurora of Norwich, and the Farmer of Bridgeport, on the contrary, are loud in praise of the administration, and ready to read out of the party all who do not come up to the scratch" on the Nebraska bill. How very independent some editors are! If Osobroe, of the Register, was not Collector at New Haven; Pomeroy, of the Farmer, Collector at Bridgeport; and Stedman, of the Aurora Postmuster at New wich, their creams would play very different music. The whigs fused themselves to death last apring—fine soil, anti-Nebraska and Maioe law did the busices for them. "Sam" has only to take the lead of the same forces, and he will sweep the board. Hon. Charles Chapman, of this city, has seen him, and may he is good looking, a compliment "Sam" highly appreciates. Charles, you may be Gevernor this year. You are a capital fellow. You have in 'unt belonged to all parties. You are just the man for fucion.

The old Cearant has changed hands, owing to the death of J. L. Boswell, an old fugy who would not allow an original idea to get into its columns for fear some subsorber might be offended. Its present preprietor, T. M. Day, Esq., is of another stamp. He is openly for Maine law and "higher law;" he has "so partieuler attachment to name," for a party—

first the man for the times, and just the times for the man.

Col. A. G. Hazzard, of Eufield, would probably be the most popular man the old line whigs could run for Governor. He stood time for Webster and national principles in the Baltimore Convention—is not for Maine law, and would not do for fanatica. "Sam" might do something for him, if Chapman was out of the way. He has a good look for the nomination for Congress against our popular representative, Gen. Pratt, in which case each party would have a strong man that would do credit to the position.

QUEEEC, Jan. 20, 1855.

Death of Judge Panet-Biographical Sketch On-dit, that the Attorney General will Succeed to the Bench-Free Trade Statistics-Volunteers for the Orimea- The Patriotic Fund, &c., &c. Judge Panet, of the Court of Queen's Banch, died on Monday last. The name of the deceased

judge is eminently connected with the judicial history of the province, his family having, from a very early period in its settlement, occupied prominent positions on the bench and at the bar. In 1812 the deceased entered the service of Great Britsin, and received a medal from her Majesty, as one of the soldiers who fought under the late Colon I De Salaberry, at Crataqua. He was several times elected to the Parliament of Lower Canada, was called to the executive, and in 1832 was elevated to the bench. During the rebellion of 1837 and '38, the sympathics of Judge Panet were enlisted in behalf of the popular cause, in consequence of which he was deposed. Subsequently, however, he was reinstated, and the British government never performed a more popular act. His remains were interred in the vault of the French Cathedral. The funeral was attended by an immense concourse of people, notwithstanding the weather was anything but favorable. The altars of the church were draped in black, and the Archbishop of Quebec took a leading part in the services. Judge Papet was an honest man. His every act was performed with the stern conviction that duty demanded it; and his caim and dignified deportment will be long remembered by those who have bad intercourse with him.

His death has given rise to speculations as to his

probable successor. Rumors vary much, but well informed persons have fixed upon the present Attorny Genera for Lower Canada, Mr. Drummond, as the most likely person. Judge Rolland has sent in his resignation to the government, and it is ex-perted that Jusge Carson, of the Superior Court, perted that Jusge Carson, of the Superior Court, will be elevated to the Queen's Bench, and that the Hon. Mr. Chabot, present Cambissioner of Public Works, will assume the judgeship vacant by the promotion of Mr. Carson. Should these on dilaprove to be correct, Messra. Hincks and Cauchon will be called to the ministry.

I have obtained from the custom house authorities at this port some statistic relative to the customs returns of the past year, as compared with those of 1853. It will be seen that they exhibit a very considerable increase. They are as follows:—

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ehouse ing 2½ p.c. 12½ p.c. 20 p.c.	211,624 713,248 883,426 4,301		68,315 153,722 894,744 53,962	2	18,1	961 961 964
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The Daughters of the Count de Grasse.

would find abundant scope for the exercise of their charities.

The Daughters of the Count de Grasse.

(From the Charleston Standard.)

We noticed in our issue of Friday the death, in New York, of Madame de Pau, youngest daughter of the Count de Grasse. Since the appearance of that article we have been called on by Mr. Babcock, of this city, who informed us of a fact in reference to the family of that great man, and their unfortunate history, of which we were not advised before. He stated that two other daughters came with Madame ce Pau, the Mademolasele Sitvie de Grasse, to Charleston, and that both were buried in the graveyard of St. Mary's Chapel, on Hassel street. Upon further examination we found that enclosure there is a tomb with a marble slab upon it, bearing the following inscription:

"Underneath lie interred the bodies of Mile. Amelie Maxime Rosselle de Grasse, died 23d of August, 1799, and of Mile. Melooise Virorque Maxime de Grasse, cied Sept. 19, 1799—daughters of the late James Joseph Paul, Count de Grasse, Marquis De Tilley, of the former Counts of Provinct, Sovereign Prince of Antibes, Lieut General of the Naval Armies of his Most Christian Majesty, Commander of the Royal Order of St. Louis, and a member of the Sons of Giocinnati."

The inscription is surmounted by a coat-of-arms, and has under it the Roman cress.

The facts connected with the history of this great man are certainly interesting. It will be remembered that he was in command of the Frence fieet which co-operated with the southerstal army in the capture of Yorktown, and that at the gloomiest period of our revolutionsry struggle he contributed, from his private fortune, the sum of one hundred thoursand dollars, to assest in supporting the American army. Shortly after this his misfortunes commenced. Sailing to the West Indies he was met by Admiral Rodney, in charge of the English fiect, and throwing his rhips in the order of battle, he was made the victim of a ravar has countered by resonant the galant fine of battle, Admiral Rodney

A CHANCE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.—The Delaware spers contain advertisements for fifty good team-ters on the Delaware and Rartten Canal.

The Triple Alliance in Defence of Cube.

The following letter on the Lopes invasion of Cuba, written by the Duke de Valencia to the them President of the French republic, and the answer of Louis Napoleon, appear now in English, we believe, for the first time. They are worth a perusal:

Mon Senon—I have just received a letter trom a friend of mine in London, dated yesterday, in which I am told that the ingrate Lopez had the audacity to land on the 11th or lest month, with five hundred men, on the wores of the ratherial and happy island of Cuba, and that the day following the steambip Puzzro, of the royal Shanish navy, entered a porticalled Balais Hords, with troops under the examinant of the galaist Gen. Enna, who successfully attacked the invaders, overcoming and completely routing them. This insane and criminal attempt is to be deal red for the cvil example it has given to civilized Europe, as well as for the blood which has been splited; but it will afford an opportunity for Spain to make known to the world what I have or en had the honor of telling the Prince on different occasions, when I have had the astroction of drawing his attention to this sunject. Now it will be known in a clear and positive manner that all the inhabitants of the island of Cuba are henerable and loyal Spaniards, and that far from deating the emancipation of the island of Cuba are henerable and loyal Spaniards, and that far from deating the emancipation of the island, as has been fase by pretender, they are indiguant at these criminal attempts at piracy which disturb its represe and its commerce. Now it will also be known that there is in the island a numerous gallant, faithful and well disciplined seray, commanded by distingui-hed generals, who are ready to defend it, rot only against a horde of pirates, but against more powerful enemies, who are ready to defend it, rot only against a horde of givers number may be; and it will be seen also, if the means with the superior of the linguity of the superior of the linguity of the comment of the comment of the comment of the comme

Europe.

My government is ever disposed to feel for its allies a loyal and disinterested respect, and offer them an energetic support; but this, which is always a duty, is now a matter of sympathy, and I am instructed to convey to you its friendship and esteem for the Spanish government. Receive yourself, my dear Duke, the assurance of my most distinguished respect and friendship.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

City Improvements.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Property holders and tax-payers no doubt will congratulate themselves on reading the Mayor's message, showing he comprehends the abuses that exist, and has herve enough to attack them. I have no doubt, if well supported, he will endeavor to correct the evils comptained of. It therefore be-comes the duty of every tax-payer and citizen to sustain his Honor, and point out to the best of their abilities, such abuses as come under their observa-tion, and, if possible, point out the remedy.

In the first place let us begin by trying to prevent murder. The very day Mayor Wood was delivering his message about the aboses of the city, two lives were lost, one by the Harlem Rallroad cars, the other by the Hudson River Railroad. I suppose it will be considered dreadful to call it murder-you may qualify the word as much as you please, but the friends of the deceased will call it murder. Of course no one is to blame, for the victims were only

may qualify the word as much as you please, but the friends of the deceased will call it murder. Of course no one is to blame, for the victims were only two poor people, perhaps footing it along on what they thought a poblic avenue. They manage things in England and France very different from this, they purchase the necessary quantity of ground for their railroad and fence is off.

There is no necessity for the Harlem Railroad's locomotive and long cars to come lower down than the east end of the Fourth avenue, and the Hudson River Railroad to stop any where between Fort Washington and Manhattanville. I sm informed that a steamboat can, at all times, make good passages through the loe frem either of those points to any part of the city at all times of the year. Make the two roads truly city roads, for passengers only. By the adoption of this plan we will get rid of another nuisance that the stayor has called attention to, and that is the driving of cattle through the lower part of the city. It appears that an average of twenty-five thousand head of cattle arrives here every week, and most of them are landed in the lower part of the city, but ultimately almost all of them have to be driven to the vicinity of Forty fourth street and the Fifth avenue, to the Holl's Head, for saie, thus he k sgain to the slanguler houses in the lower part of the city. The Hudson River and Harlem Hailroads landed over four thousand head last week in a thickly populated part of the city.

The residents of University place and Union square will agree with me in endeavoring to prevent the driving of large droves of hogs through that neighborhood. It is a serious nuisance and very deleterious to health. Most of the hogs dome by the Frie Bailroad I certainly woud be no hardship for that company to land their hogs, &c., at sianhaitanville, and when the driving of part. The distance by this route is not much, if any, longer than by the way of Hobsken, and has this great advantage: that the cattle travel through scenarios of the value of pr

PROGRESS OF THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY SCREEN Progress of the Mexican Boundary Survey—It will be recoile ted that, with a view to facilitate the survey of the new line of boundary between the United States and the republic of Mexico, Lecut. Michier was carly despatched to the Pacific cast to organize a party and survey the line from the point on the Colorado below its junction with the Gila river, called for by the treaty eastward, so as to meet the curveying party under Commissioner Emery, working westward from the Rio Grande. We understand the government are in the receipt of despatches from Lieut. Michier of date as last as the 18th of t. He was then at Camp Yuma, on the Colorado, with his party, and expected to conmence running his portion of the line in a few days. So far, much despatch has been entilbited by the officers in clarge of this important work, and their schnowledged energy and ability justify the expectation of its speedy and astisfactory consummation—Washington Union, Jan. 27.

Hon, John Y. Mason's Health.—Advices re-ceived is Washington by the Pacific's malls, repre-sent that Mr. Mason is gradually improving from his recent attack of turnlysis, though there is nothing in the advices in quantion, we regret to have to write, that tends in the least to create the impres-sion that he will ever so recover as to enable him to attend as formerly to business.—Washington Star.